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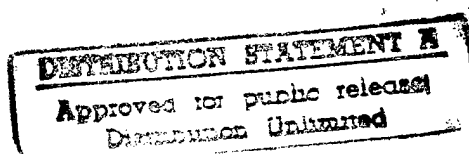
23 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 21, 10 AUGUST 1985



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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 21, 10 AUGUST 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON STRENGTHENING THE WORK OF FIBER INSPECTION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85 pp 774-775

(Guo-fa [0948 4099] (1985) No 91)

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has been vigorous development in our country's production of textile fibers such as cotton, wool, hemp, flax, silkworm silk, and synthetic fiber. At the beginning of this year, central authorities decided to reform the system of state monopoly over and the compulsory purchases of agricultural products, abolish the monopoly on cotton purchases, switch to the practice of purchasing cotton by contracts, allow peasants to sell on their own cotton produced in excess of amounts fixed by contracts, and further loosen the regulation of market mechanisms related to cotton and other textile fibers. To address this situation so as to prevent the fluctuations in the quality and grades of cotton and other textile fiber in circulation from causing wider differences economically, and to rationally protect the interests of peasants and of commercial and industrial sectors, we must strengthen the work of professional fiber inspection. For this purpose, we specially issue this circular:

1. The establishment and nature of professional fiber inspection organs.

1) The Fiber Inspection Bureau of the State Standards Bureau is renamed as Chinese Fiber Inspection Bureau (which remains at department or bureau level). It operates as the highest fiber inspection administrative organ in the country, remains under the leadership of the State Standards Bureau, is an institution, and is to be staffed with no more than 120 people (including janitors).

2) All provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities involved are to establish and perfect corresponding professional fiber inspection organs in light of actual conditions. These organs are under the leadership of local standards bureaus concerned (or local economic committees if there are no local standards bureaus), and professionally, they accept the leadership of the Chinese Fiber Inspection Bureau. Strengthen fiber inspection work in commercial and textile departments, which while conducting this work are to be guided by professional fiber inspection organs.

2. Major tasks of professional fiber inspection organs are:

- 1) For the Chinese Fiber Inspection Bureau, to work out the development plans and relevant rules and regulations of fiber inspections, to shape and revise the state's technical standards for textile fibers such as cotton, wool, hemp, and silkworm silk; and to manufacture, renovate, copy and to preserve standard samples of various fibers.
- 2) For professional fiber inspection organs at all levels, to be responsible for fiber quality inspection, supervisory inspection, reinspection, and arbitration. The results of reinspection and arbitration are considered criterion for the delivery and settling of accounts.
- 3) When professional fiber inspection organs at all levels design and implement state standards for textile fiber such as cotton, wool, hemp, and silkworm silk, they must assume technical responsibility for deviations that occur. Within inspection organs, it is imperative to establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility and to draw up methods to assess technical proficiency and to reward or punish to ensure continuous improvement in the quality of inspection.

To strengthen professional fiber inspection work, and carry out quality inspection, supervisory inspection, reinspection and arbitration successfully, all provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's governments must strengthen leadership and conscientiously solve major existing problems. All relevant departments must closely coordinate and jointly do a good job of professional fiber inspection.

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CSO: 4005/377

STATE COUNCIL GENERAL OFFICE CIRCULAR ON THE APPROVAL AND CIRCULATION OF THE
REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON SPEEDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOWN GAS SUPPLY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85 p 775

(Guo-fa (1985) No 50)

[Text] In principle, the State Council approves the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection's "Report on Speeding Up the Development of Town Gas Supply," which is now transmitted to you. Please conscientiously implement it in the light of local conditions.

The urban gas industry is one of the major facilities of urban construction. Development of this industry will not only make life easier for the masses and promote production, but will also reduce urban pollution and conserve energy. Therefore, it is a major solution to the problem of energy supply in urban areas. We should place urban gas production on the agenda for urban construction and consider it a major technological policy issue.

In developing urban gas industry, implement the policy of seeking diverse sources of gas, adapting measures to local conditions and rationally utilizing energy. All localities and all departments concerned should join in the effort to speed up development of urban gas industry in our country.

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CSO: 4005/377

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION ON SPEEDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOWN GAS SUPPLY

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 21, 10 Aug 85 pp 776-779

[Text] Town gas is a major kind of energy for the livelihood of modern cities. Over the past few years, with the support of leading groups at all levels and all relevant departments, our country has scored heartening achievements in developing its urban gas industry. By the end of 1983, the number of cities provided with gas facilities reached 98, the total annual volume of supply reached over 7 billion cubic meters, and there were 21 million people using gas, accounting for 20.2 percent of the urban population. Over 4,900 industrial units and nearly 40,000 social welfare units used gas, consuming about 50 percent of total gas output. Every year, the civil gas industry can conserve 3.2 million metric tons of standard coal for the state. The rapid development of the gas industry has not only made life easier for the people, promoted production, and reduced pollution in our urban environment, but also conserved energy.

But the development of our country's urban gas industry still fails to meet the demand of the development of the national economy and people's livelihood. At present, about 80 percent of the urban population still use small coal ovens to cook meals. These ovens have a poor energy utilization rate and seriously pollute the environment. At the same time, the shortage of gas supply has already directly hindered giving play to industrial production capacity and improvement of product quality. The shortage of town gas will become more acute, urgently requiring that we promptly develop the urban gas industry while developing the economy, to really turn gas into a major energy source in cities. Therefore, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan and even to the end of this century, we should regard stepping up development of the urban gas industry a major issue in urban economic development to conscientiously consider and resolve.

To promote accelerated development of the country's urban gas industry, our ministry has, on the basis of investigation and study, discussed and formulated a development plan and technological policy for the urban gas industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Initially, the idea is that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we will carry out more than 30 projects to utilize residual gas and conserve energy. We will thus collect or utilize by substitution 5.4 million cubic meters of coking furnace gas every day. We will build 27 new gas projects, which will supply 13 million cubic meters of gas every day, including

a large scale mine gas plant. We will increase our people's consumption of natural gas by 2 billion cubic meters and liquidized petroleum gas by 180,000 metric tons. By 1990, the population using gas will reach 50 million people; over 40 percent of urban people will be able to use gas and over 60 percent for major cities. Gas will in the main be used throughout Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai municipalities.

To attain the above-mentioned goal, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

1. Further clarify our development policy. Ours is a country with vast territory and scattered energy resources and the composition and amount of energy resources vary from area to area. Therefore, in developing our country's urban gas industry, we should implement a developmental policy of seeking diverse sources of gas, suiting measures to local conditions, and rationally utilizing energy. All areas should formulate gas development plans in light of local financial, material, and natural resources, include these plans in their Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development and implement them year to year. The key areas of development in the near future should be municipalities, provincial capitals, coastal open cities, scenic cities for tourism, cities regarded as key areas for environmental protection, and cities that have good conditions for the production of gas.

The principle for development of gas industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period is to attach equal importance to the utilization of residual gas in factories and mines and to the construction of new gasworks; to tap the potential of and carry out technological transformation in the gas source factories in the gas industry and the gas source factories which provide factory and mine residual gas thus expanding gas supply capability; to make adjustments in the irrational use of natural gas and liquidized petroleum gas and to tap gas from furnace and kiln fires for people's consumption; and to exploit new resources of natural gas and increase liquidized petroleum gas output for priority supply to civilian use.

2. Reform the administrative and managerial system in gas enterprises, and strengthen their vitality. Urban gas is an important basic urban facility and a gas enterprise is a production enterprise of a service nature and is a part of our tertiary industry. But for a long time, people have regarded the urban gas industry as a welfare institution which does not do business in accordance with economic laws, with prices that are too low and taxes that are too heavy, and as a result, they lack the vitality for development. For this reason, there is an urgent need to reform the administrative and managerial system in urban gas enterprises, and to pay attention to improving economic results of these enterprises provided they raise social results and offer fine quality service. First, our gas enterprises should be independent accounting units that shoulder sole responsibility for their profits and losses, implement various kinds of contract responsibility systems internally, and abolish the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" to become economic entities brimming with vitality. The people's governments at all levels and their responsible departments should conduct a thorough evaluation of their gas enterprises to judge social, environmental and economic results. Second, apply

economic levers to give play to people's initiative in developing the gas industry and fix profitable prices for quality gas service. Gas prices are to be fixed in the spirit of recouping production costs and earning a small profit to make gas for civil use slightly higher in cost than burning coal; gas for public welfare higher than gas for civil use, and gas provided to industry higher than that for public welfare. The gas purchased at expensive sources can be sold at high prices, but in principle, prices should be acceptable to consumers. Cities newly developing gas industries should fix rational prices in accordance with the above-mentioned principles when they begin supplying gas. As a gas enterprise earns only a small profit margin, the state should grant preferential tax treatment. Retained funds should mainly be spent for technological transformation and the improvement of equipment to enable more rapid development.

3. Open up diverse sources of gas and adapt measures to local conditions in developing our gas industry. A city should select its gas supply sources in light of local conditions. It can utilize anything it has including natural gas, liquidized petroleum gas and factory and mine residual gas. It can make gas out of coal if it has coal resources. It can also simultaneously exploit diverse sources of gas and use diverse technologies to produce gas. At present, a fairly large portion of natural gas and liquidized gas in our country is burnt in industrial furnaces and kilns so we should substitute coal for gas as soon as possible to provide gas for the people. Our country is rich in coal resources so we should adopt diverse technologies to produce gas and build coal gasworks. In especially large cities and in key cities that lack energy resources, we should appropriately develop the industry that converts petroleum into gas to provide sources of gas for peak readjustment and additional heat. Supplies of natural gas, liquidized petroleum gas, and raw material coal (oil) should be considered in state and local plans for material distribution to ensure supply.

4. Successfully tap the potential and carry out technological transformation in our existing gas source factories, improve their technology and expand their output capabilities. Equipment in most of our existing gas source factories is outdated, consumes excessive energy, fails technology is not complete, and production capacity cannot be brought into full play. More than 120 coking factories throughout the country produce a total of over 40 million cubic meters of coking furnace gas daily, but only 60 of these enterprises are now collecting and utilizing gas to supply 5.4 million cubic meters of gas per day.

There is still great potential to tap. The utilization rate of gas in mines is also very low. Based on the principle of small investments, quick returns and good economic results we should, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, vigorously transform enterprises and tap their potential, adopt new technologies, utilize new materials and equipment and thus raise gas recovery rates. At the same time, substitute other energy sources for the gas consumed by coking furnaces, replace the equipment that consume excessive energy, collect residual gas and heat, and increase the supply of gas. Gradually improve the equipment of small coking furnaces. In the cities provided with the necessary conditions, merge coking factories with homemade equipment into large factories and thus increase gas supply there.

5. Discover diverse ways to obtain funds for the construction of urban gas facilities. Give play to the initiative of various sectors, raise funds from all sectors of people, and let people take part in developing the gas industry. On the basis of the development of production and an increase in revenue and income, localities and enterprises should allocate some money for the development of gas production. Under the principle of refraining from reducing our revenue and income and the principle of voluntary participation and rational assigning of financial burdens, directly benefited units can raise funds to set up gas enterprises and can also mobilize the masses who will be benefited to do voluntary labor. In short, we should implement the principle of people building their cities themselves and every one taking part in the work to speed up the development of urban gas industry.

6. Vigorously develop new technologies in making, transporting, and using gas. The gas technology in our country at present is of the level of the 50's in foreign countries, so we must promote technological progress. Develop suitable technology to make gas out of different raw materials, technology for purification and technology to prevent environmental pollution. Research into and produce new types of plastic pipe for transporting gas, improve the erosion- and pressure-resistance of steel and cast iron pipe, improve welding methods, and adopt new tools and technology in installing pipes. Develop the technology of storing gas in dry tanks and of storing gas underground, and promote a variety of new gas ovens that are highly efficient, conserve energy, and durable. Popularize the application of computer and microcomputer technology in the production, transportation, control, administration, and management of our gas industry. Take key technologies into account in state scientific research plans. Organize the technical forces of the departments concerned throughout the country to jointly tackle major hurdles related to technology and import some advanced technology and equipment. The cities provided with necessary conditions should start earlier than others in satisfactorily grasping the development and imports of new technology and apply as soon as possible the new foreign gas technology of the 1980's in the country's gas industry.

7. Quicken the training of professional personnel for the gas industry. At present, there is a serious lack of professional gas technical personnel. Engineers and technicians account for only 3 percent of the entire workforce in this industry. Adopt a variety of methods to offer different levels and forms of education and thus vigorously train professional gas personnel. Universities and colleges offering courses in the gas profession should tap their potential to recruit more students. Universities and colleges provided with necessary conditions should establish courses in the gas profession or organize work forces to train personnel for the gas industry or give short-term training courses, to train technical and management cadres for the gas industry. Gas enterprises should also provide necessary conditions for these universities and colleges in light of their abilities to heighten the initiative in schools in developing education in this area.

8. Relevant departments should vigorously support development of the gas industry and conscientiously provide gas sources and raw materials for the production of gas, to contribute to the development of the gas industry. All provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments should intensify

leadership over the construction of urban gas industry, satisfactorily coordinate work in various sectors, and conduct unified planning, construction and management related to the construction of gas industry and the supply of gas based on general construction programs in the cities.

If nothing wrong is found in the above report, we propose that it be approved and transmitted to all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and relevant departments for reference and implementation.

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END